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TRENDS IN EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF WOMEN.

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SINCE 1900 THERE HAS BEEN A STEADY GROWTH, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF A SLIGHT DECLINE BETWEEN 1940 AND 1950, IN THE NUMBER OF GIRLS GRADUATING FROM HIGH SCHOOL -- 57,000 IN 1900, 367,000 IN 1930, AND 1.3 MILLION IN 1965. THE NUMBER OF WOMEN FIRST-TIME ENROLLEES IN COLLEGE WAS 32 PERCENT OF THE NUMBER OF WOMEN HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES IN 1948, 40 PERCENT IN 1958, AND 46 PERCENT IN 1965. THE NUMBER OF WOMEN EARNING BACHELOR'S AND FIRST PROFESSIONAL DEGREES INCREASED FROM 5,000 IN 1900 TO 49,000 IN 1930, AND TO 219,000 IN 1965. WOMEN EARNED ABOUT 20 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL FIRST-LEVEL DEGREES IN 1900 AND 1910, AND ABOUT 40 PERCENT IN 1930 AND 1940, 24 PERCENT IN 1950, AND 41 PERCENT IN 1965. THE NUMBER OF WOMEN EARNING MASTER'S AND OTHER SECOND-LEVEL DEGREES WAS 300 IN 1900, 6,000 IN 1930, AND 36,000 IN 1965. THE NUMBER OF WOMEN EARNING DOCTOR'S DEGREES WAS 23 IN 1900, 353 IN 1930, AND 1,775 IN 1965. THERE IS A DIRECT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE INCREASED EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF WOMEN AND THEIR INCREASED LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION. (FS)

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Trends in EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT of WOMEN

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WOMEN'S BUREAU

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TRENDS IN EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF WOMEN

The level of education attained by women has risen steadily since the turn of the century. Education above the elementary level, at one time beyond the reach of many, now is available to all. The need for a high school diploma or education above the secondary level also has motivated many young women to stay in school. They seek to qualify for employment in this era of technological change or to achieve personal enrichment.

Educational Attainment, 1900-65

Following are key comparisons of the proportions of young persons in the population who enrolled in and graduated from high school and college in 1900, 1930, and 1965: 1/

> High school enrollments rose from a ratio of 11 per 100 persons 14 to 17 years of age in 1900 to 51 per 100 in 1930, and to 92 per 100 in 1965 (preliminary).
>
> High school graduations rose from a ratio of 6 per 100 persons 17 years of age in 1900 to 29 per 100 in 1930, and to 72 per 100 in 1965 (preliminary).
>
> College enrollments rose from 4 per 100 persons 18 to 21 years of age in 1900 to 12 per 100 in 1930, and to 46 per 100 in 1965.
>
> College graduations (bachelor's and first professional degrees only) rose from less than 2 per 100 persons 21 years of age in 1900 to 6 per 100 in 1930, and to 19 per 100 in 1965.

Another measure of the increased level of educational attainment of women and men is the rise in the proportion of the population who have completed 4 years or more of college. In April 1940 about 1.4

1/ A comparison of the total number of enrollees or graduates in any one year (regardless of age) with the number of persons in the population of a certain age or age group in the same year is a useful device to illustrate long-term trends. However, this ratio does not show the proportion of persons of that age in the population who were enrolled or graduated.

million women 25 years of age and over, or 3.7 percent of the woman population of that age, were college graduates. (Table 1) By March 1966, 4.0 million women 25 years of age and over, or 7.4 percent of the woman population, had completed 4 years or more of college. Men made even better progress over the 26-year period. The number of men 25 years of age and over who were college graduates rose from 2.0 million in April 1940 to 6.2 million in March 1966. Moreover, the proportion of the male population of that age who had completed 4 years or more of college increased from 5.4 to 12.5 percent.

The broad uptrend in schooling has resulted from a combination of social and economic forces that have influenced, stimulated, and helped the youth of the Nation to extend their schooling through high school and beyond. Over the years most States have passed compulsory school attendance laws establishing a minimum school-leaving age. The passage of child labor laws at both the State and Federal levels has raised the minimum age at which young people can be employed, thus influencing them to stay in school. Other factors that have contributed to this trend include the rise in family income, the growth of publicly supported higher education programs, and the need for a high school diploma or college degree in order to qualify for many jobs.

Following are specific trends for women graduates by level of education:

<u>High school graduates</u>

Since 1900 there has been a steady growth (with the exception of one decade) in the number of girls graduating from high school--from 57,000 in 1900 to 367,000 in 1930, and to 1.3 million in 1965 (preliminary). (Table 2) The slight decline between 1940 and 1950 is attributable to the low birth rate during the depression decade of the 1930's. In 1900 only 7 per 100 girls 17 years of age in the population graduated from high school. This ratio increased to 32 per 100 in 1930 and stood at 74 per 100 in 1965 (preliminary). The comparable ratios for boys were 5 per 100 in 1900, 26 per 100 in 1930, and 70 per 100 in 1965 (preliminary).

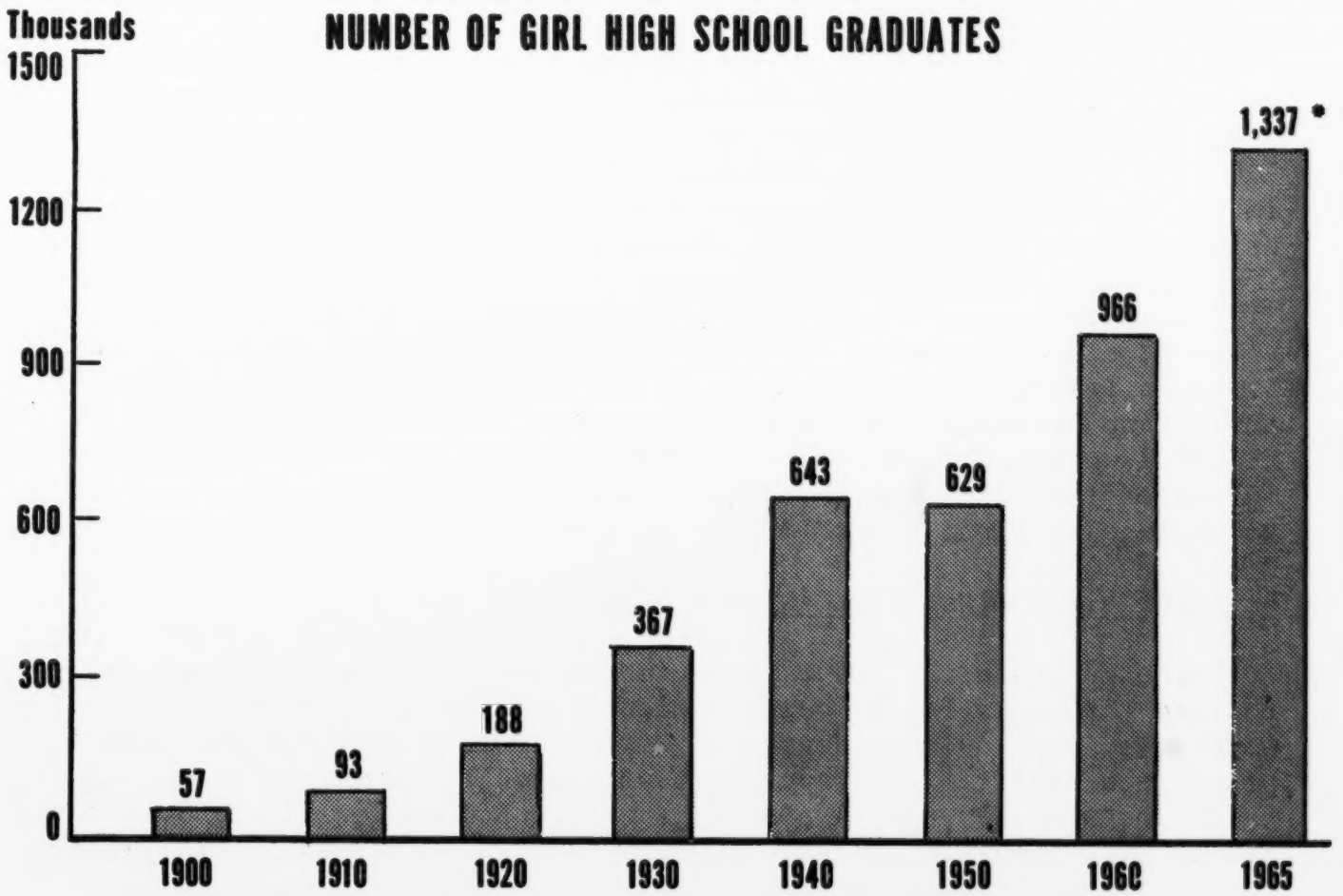
Girls have consistently outnumbered boys among high school graduates. However, the difference in the number of girl and boy graduates has narrowed in the last few decades. High school graduating classes recently have been composed almost equally of girls and boys--51 and 49 percent, respectively, in 1965. (Chart A)

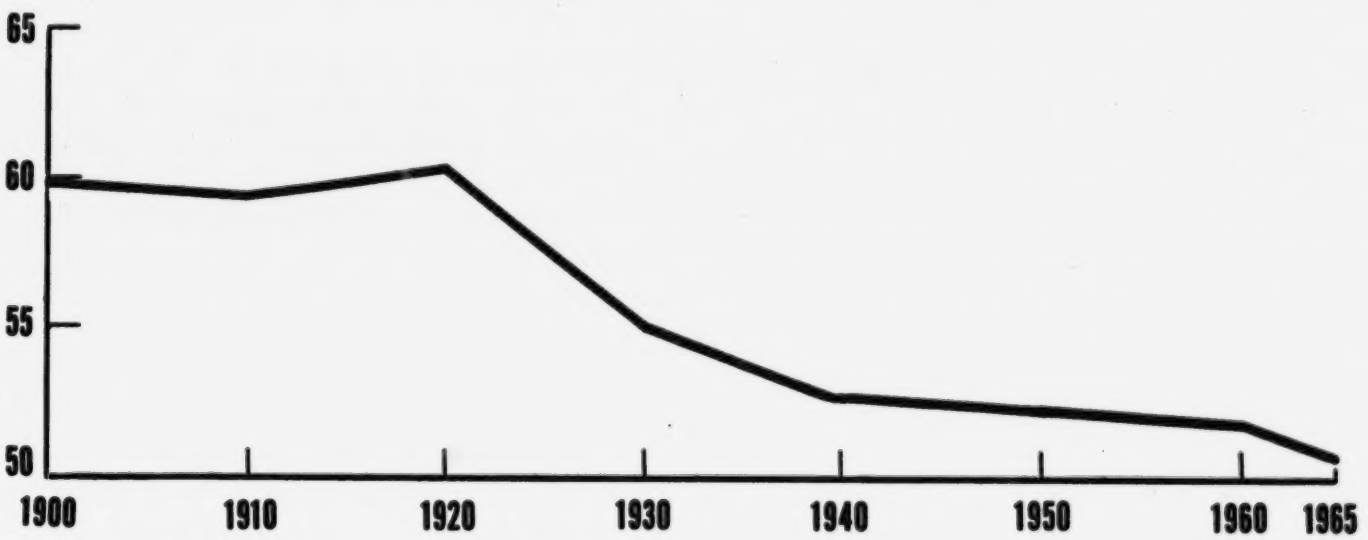
<u>First-time college enrollees</u>

Slightly more than 1.3 million girls and about 1.3 million boys graduated from high school in 1965. Although information is not available as to exactly how many of these students went on to

CHART A

GIRL HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES FOR SELECTED YEARS, 1900-65





* Preliminary data

SOURCE: See page 19

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college, a correlation between the number of persons who graduate from high school in the spring of one year with the number of first-time college enrollments the following fall provides some indication as to the proportion of students going on to college. It must be remembered, however, that some students do not enter college immediately after graduation but may enroll several years later.

With this limitation in mind, it is interesting to note that the number of women enrolling in college for the first time relative to the number graduating from high school has increased almost steadily since 1948. (Table 3) Thus in 1948 the number of women first-time enrollees in college was 32 percent of the number of high school graduates. This proportion increased to 40 percent by 1958 and to 46 percent by 1965.

A similar correlation for men is not as indicative of the true picture, since the number of men enrolling in college for the first time was influenced by the enrollment of veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict. However, a comparison of the number of men first-time college enrollees with the number of high school graduates indicates that a much higher proportion of men than of women went on to college throughout the 18-year period.

Bachelor's and first professional degrees 2/

The increase in recent years in the number of women first-time college enrollees is now being reflected in the rise in the number of women receiving college degrees. Not only the number but also the proportion of all first-level degrees earned by women rose significantly between 1960 and 1965. This is a continuation of the long-term trend. The number of women earning bachelor's and first professional degrees increased from little more than 5,000 in 1900 to 49,000 in 1930, and to 219,000 in 1965. (Table 4) Between 1900 and 1930 the rate of increase in the number of such degrees awarded was greater for women than for men--833 percent compared with 232 percent. In contrast, between 1930 and 1965 the rate of increase in degrees earned was substantially the same--349 percent for women and 334 percent for men.

In both 1900 and 1910 women earned about 20 percent of the total first-level degrees. (Chart B and Table 5) Following World War I this proportion rose sharply to about 40 percent in 1930 and 1940. College graduating classes in 1950 included large numbers of World War II veterans, which was a large factor in the decline in the proportion of first-level degrees earned by women to 24 percent. By 1965 this proportion had rebounded to 41 percent.

2/ First professional degrees include such degrees as M.D., D.D.S., LL.B., B.D., M.L.S., and M.S.W.

Of all first-level degrees awarded to women in 1965, about 6,000, or 3 percent, were first professional degrees requiring 5 years or more of higher education. (Table 6) This was an increase of 1,100, or 22 percent, in 1 year. It represented an increase of more than 50 percent since 1961--the first year in which the number of first professional degrees was reported separately from the number of bachelor's degrees.

Not only the number of first professional degrees awarded to women but also the proportion of all such degrees earned by women increased from 1961 to 1965. Women's share of these degrees rose by 21 percent over the 4-year period.

Another measure of the increase in the number of college degrees earned is a comparison of the number of college graduates with the number of persons 21 years of age in the population. Using this comparison, there was less than 1 college graduate per 100 women 21 years of age in 1900 compared with 4 per 100 in 1930 and 16 per 100 in 1965. The corresponding ratios for men were 3 per 100 in 1900, 7 per 100 in 1930, and 23 per 100 in 1965.

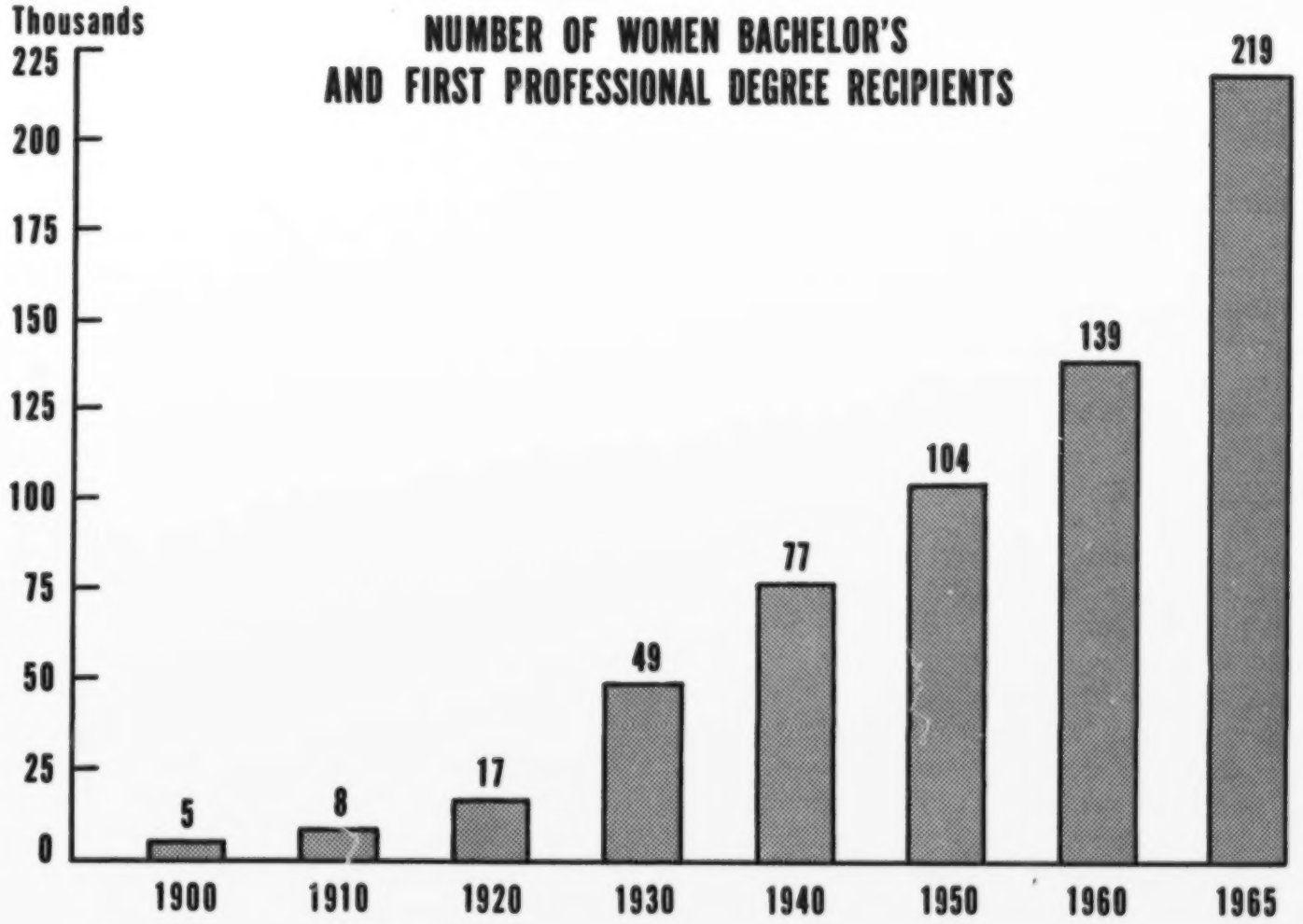
Advanced degrees

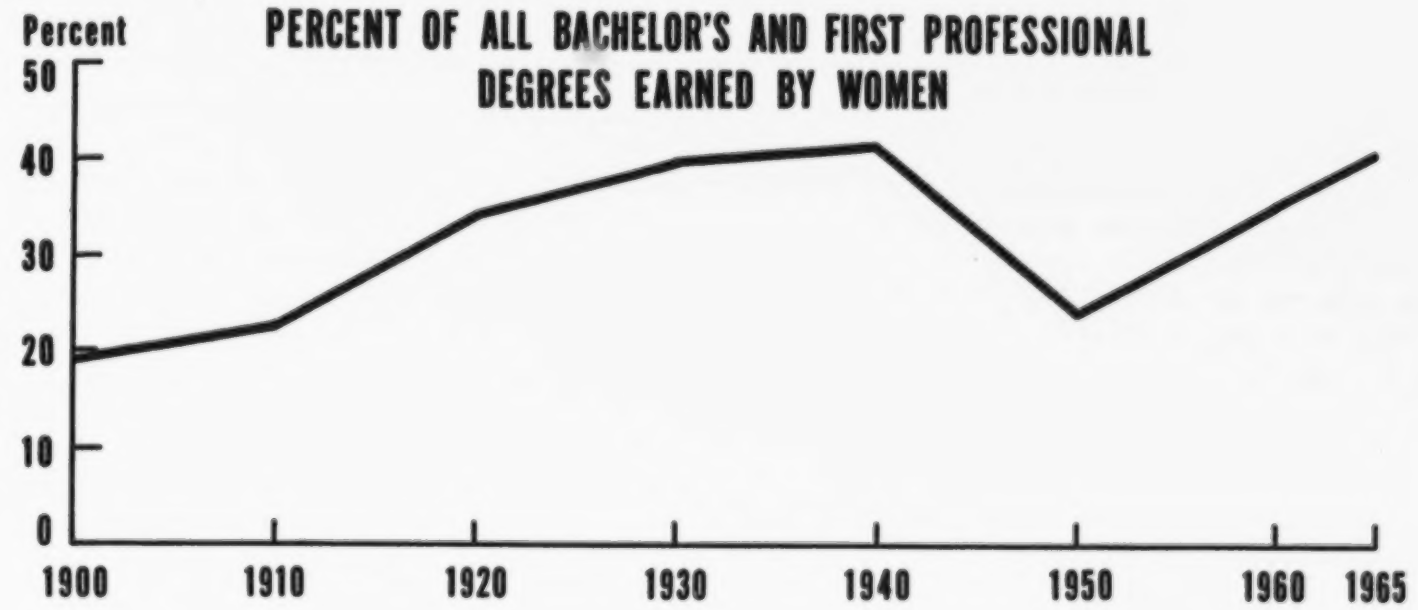
An increasing number of both women and men have pursued their education beyond the first degree level. (Table 4) In addition, a larger proportion of all degrees earned by both women and men have been at the advanced degree level. In 1900 only 6 percent of all degrees earned by women were at the advanced degree level. By 1930 this percentage had doubled to 12. From 1950 to 1965 about 15 percent of all degrees earned by women were at the advanced degree level. The trend for men was slightly different. In 1900, 7 percent of all degrees earned by men were at the advanced degree level. This percentage rose to 13 in 1930 and to 15 in 1940, but dropped to 12 in 1950, when the number of men receiving bachelor's and first professional degrees reached a peak immediately after World War II. It rose to 22 percent in 1965.

Master's degrees.--Three hundred women earned master's and other second-level degrees in 1900. A momentous expansion occurred between that date and 1930, when 6,000 women earned master's degrees--a 20-fold increase. From 1930 to 1965 the rate of growth in the number of women earning master's degrees was considerable but did not match this earlier spurt. About 36,000 women earned master's degrees in 1965. Among men the rate of growth during the 1900-65 period was more even. The number of men earning master's degrees rose from 1,300 in 1900 to 8,900 in 1930, and to 76,200 in 1965.

CHART B

WOMEN BACHELOR'S AND FIRST PROFESSIONAL DEGREE RECIPIENTS FOR SELECTED YEARS, 1900-65





SOURCE: See page 19.

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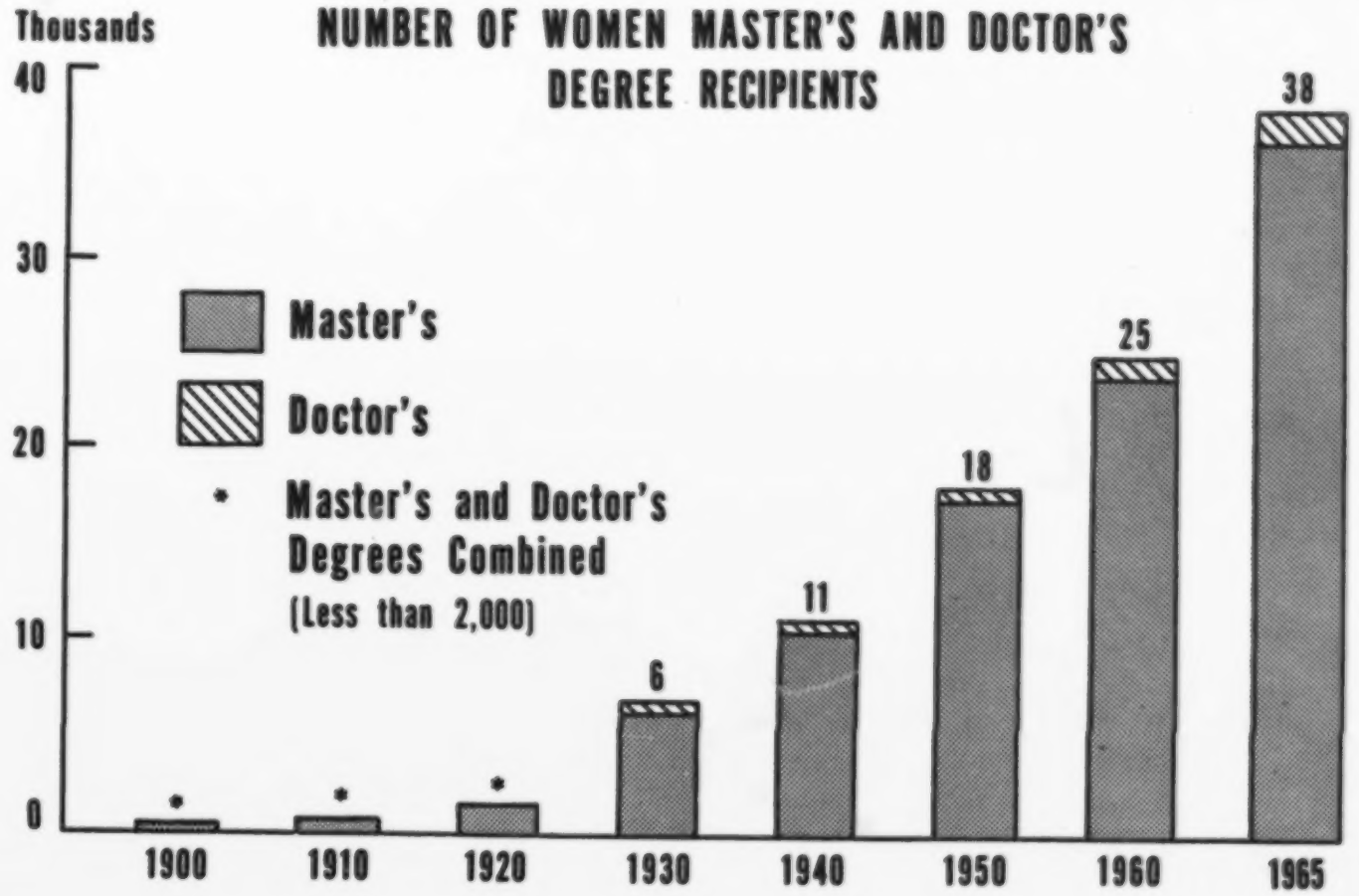
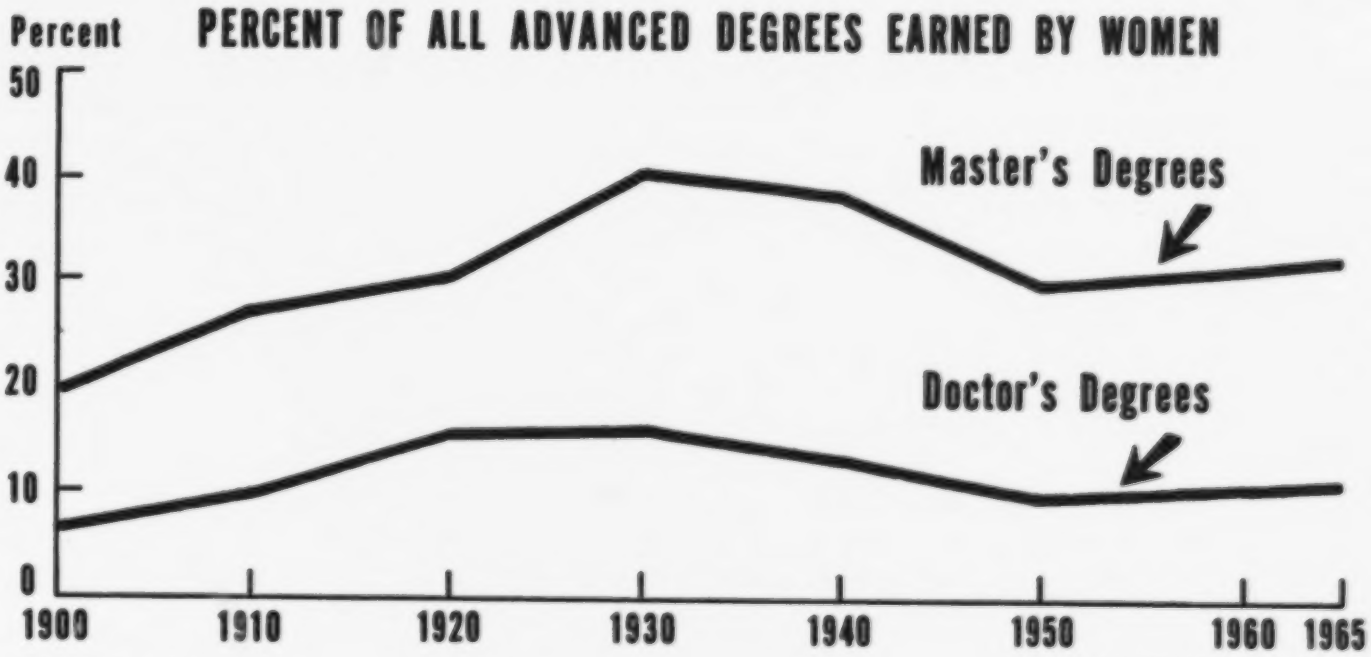
CHART C

WOMEN ADVANCED DEGREE RECIPIENTS FOR SELECTED YEARS, 1900-65





SOURCE: See page 19.

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In 1900 women accounted for about 20 percent of all master's degree recipients. (Chart C and Table 5) By 1930 this proportion had grown to 40 percent. In 1950, despite the increase in the number of women earning master's degrees, their share of all degrees earned had dropped to 29 percent. After that a slight recovery occurred, and the proportion of all master's degrees earned by women had leveled off at about 32 percent in 1965.

Doctor's degrees.--The trend among women earning doctor's and equivalent degrees has been similar to that for women earning master's degrees. The greatest growth in the number of women earning doctor's degrees was between 1900 (23) and 1930 (353), and amounted to a 15-fold increase. (Table 4) The rise from 1930 to 1965 was less dramatic but was relatively steady. In 1965, 1,775 women earned doctor's degrees. Among men, on the other hand, the rise in the number earning these degrees was more regular throughout the 1900-65 period--from 360 in 1900 to 1,950 in 1930, and to 14,690 in 1965.

Women earned 6 percent of all doctor's degrees in 1900. (Chart C and Table 5) By 1920 this proportion had reached a peak of 15 percent. Since then women have earned relatively fewer doctorates--the proportion dropping to a low of 10 percent in 1950 and recovering to 11 percent in 1965.

Education and Labor Force Participation

There is a direct relationship between the educational attainment of women and their labor force participation. The more education a woman has received, the greater the likelihood that she will be engaged in paid employment. For example, in March 1966, 68 percent of women who had completed 5 years or more of college were in the labor force. (Chart D and Table 7) Similarly, 52 percent of women with 4 years of college were employed or looking for work. The proportion dropped to 46 percent for women high school graduates and to 24 percent for women with less than 8 years of schooling. The chances of being employed were even slimmer for those women who had less than 5 years of formal education.

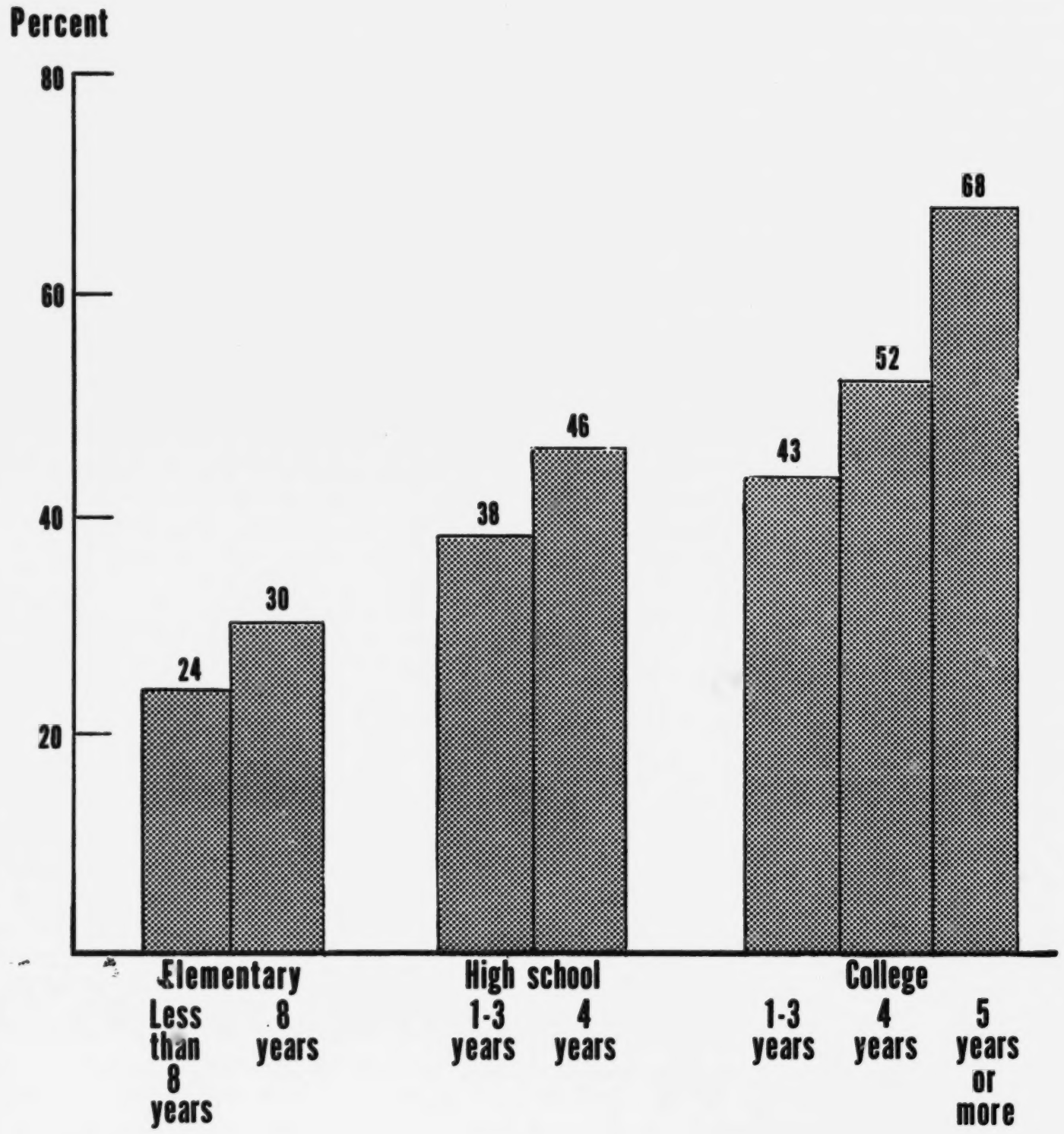
This pattern of greater labor force participation among women with higher educational attainment generally held true when the figures were broken down by age group. Exceptionally high labor force participation rates were shown for both women 45 to 64 years of age with 5 years or more of college (85 percent) and women 20 to 24 years of age with 4 years of college (76 percent). On the other hand, only among women 35 to 44 years of age were there as many as 40 percent with less than 8 years of schooling in the labor force.

Educational attainment appears to exert a stronger influence today on whether a woman works than it did in October 1952. The increase between October 1952 and March 1966 in the labor force participation rate

CHART D

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES OF WOMEN, BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS, MARCH 1966

(WOMEN 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER)



SOURCE: See page 19

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of all women 14 years of age and over was 4.4 percentage points. (Table 8) For those with a high school education or better, however, it was 5.4 percentage points or more. On the other hand, the labor force participation rates of women with 8 years or less of schooling were practically unchanged over the same period, except that among those with less than 5 years of formal education it declined from 28 to 17 percent.

This growth in labor force participation among women with the most education and the reduction in the likelihood of employment among women with relatively little schooling generally are sustained when comparisons are made by age group over the same period. The extent of the increase or decrease of course varied somewhat among the age groups. The greatest increase in labor force participation of women college graduates was shown by those 45 to 64 years of age (9.5 percentage points). The decrease in labor force participation of women with less than 5 years of schooling was most noticeable among those under 35 years of age (more than 20 percentage points).

Table 1.--College Graduates 25 Years of Age and Over, by Sex, for Selected Years, 1940-66
(In thousands)

Month and year	Women			Men		
	Population	With 4 years or more of college		Population	With 4 years or more of college	
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of population
March 1966	54,467	4,032	7.4	49,410	6,180	12.5
March 1965	54,004	3,820	7.1	49,242	5,923	12.0
March 1964	53,447	3,629	6.8	48,975	5,714	11.7
March 1962	52,381	3,505	6.8	48,283	5,497	11.4
March 1959	50,437	2,969	5.9	47,041	4,765	10.1
March 1957	49,422	2,813	5.7	46,208	4,359	9.4
October 1952	45,990	2,638	5.7	42,368	3,480	8.2
April 1947	42,095	1,946	4.6	40,483	2,478	6.1
April 1940 1/	37,313	1,386	3.7	37,463	2,021	5.4

1/ Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

Source: See page 19.

Table 2.--High School Graduates, by Sex, for Selected Years, 1900-65

Sex	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1/1965
				Number				
Total	94,883	156,429	311,266	666,904	1,221,475	1,199,700	1,864,000	2,642,000
Girls	56,808	92,753	187,582	366,528	642,757	629,000	966,000	1,337,000
Boys	38,075	63,676	123,684	300,376	578,718	570,700	898,000	1,305,000
				Percent distribution				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Girls	59.9	59.3	60.3	55.0	52.6	52.4	51.8	50.6
Boys	40.1	40.7	39.7	45.0	47.4	47.6	48.2	49.4
Number of high school graduates per 100 persons 17 years of age	6.4	8.8	16.8	29.0	50.8	59.0	65.1	72.0

1/ Preliminary data.

Source: See page 19.

Table 3.--High School Graduates and First-Time College Enrollees, by Sex, for Selected Years, 1948-65
(Persons of all ages)

Year	Women			Men		
	High school graduates	First-time college enrollees		High school graduates	First-time college enrollees	
		Number	Percent of high school graduates		Number	Percent of high school graduates
1965	1/1,337,000	618,332	46.2	1/1,305,000	834,594	64.0
1964	2/1,169,000	528,340	2/45.2	2/1,121,000	706,466	2/63.0
1963	991,000	446,584	45.1	959,000	608,562	63.5
1962	984,000	436,627	44.4	941,000	601,993	64.0
1960	966,000	387,049	40.1	898,000	542,774	60.4
1958	780,400	312,450	40.0	725,500	468,625	64.6
1956	735,300	277,064	37.7	679,500	446,114	65.7
1954	663,600	244,573	36.9	612,500	386,549	63.1
1952	627,300	213,206	34.0	569,200	323,673	56.9
1950	629,000	197,103	31.3	570,700	319,733	56.0
1948	627,046	198,844	31.7	562,863	369,924	65.7

1/ Preliminary data.
2/ Revised.

Source: See page 19.

Table 4.--Earned Degrees Conferred, by Level of Degree and Sex, for Selected Years, 1900-65

Level of degree and sex	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1965
Total degrees	29,375	39,755	53,516	139,752	216,521	498,373	479,215	667,592
Women	5,563	9,039	18,029	55,266	87,606	121,513	163,973	257,019
Men	23,812	30,716	35,487	84,486	128,915	376,860	315,242	410,573
Bachelor's and first professional degrees 1/	27,410	37,199	48,622	122,484	186,500	433,734	394,889	538,930
Women	5,237	8,437	16,642	48,869	76,954	103,915	139,385	219,260
Men	22,173	28,762	31,980	73,615	109,546	329,819	255,504	319,670
Master's and other second-level degrees	1,583	2,113	4,279	14,969	26,731	58,219	74,497	112,195
Women	303	558	1,294	6,044	10,223	16,982	23,560	35,984
Men	1,280	1,555	2,985	8,925	16,508	41,237	50,937	76,211
Doctor's and equivalent degrees	382	443	615	2,299	3,290	6,420	9,829	16,467
Women	23	44	93	353	429	616	1,028	1,775
Men	359	399	522	1,946	2,861	5,804	8,801	14,692

1/ First professional degrees include such degrees as M.D., D.D.S., LL.B., B.D., M.L.S., and M.S.W.

Source: See page 19.

Table 5.--Percent Distribution of Earned Degrees Conferred, by Level of Degree and Sex, for Selected Years, 1900-65

Level of degree and sex	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1965
Total degrees	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Women	18.9	22.7	33.7	39.5	40.5	24.4	34.2	38.5
Men	81.1	77.3	66.3	60.5	59.5	75.6	65.8	61.5
Bachelor's and first professional degrees 1/	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Women	19.1	22.7	34.2	39.9	41.3	24.0	35.3	40.7
Men	80.9	77.3	65.8	60.1	58.7	76.0	64.7	59.3
Master's and other second-level degrees	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Women	19.1	26.4	30.2	40.4	38.2	29.2	31.6	32.1
Men	80.9	73.6	69.8	59.6	61.8	70.8	68.4	67.9
Doctor's and equivalent degrees	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Women	6.0	9.9	15.1	15.4	13.0	9.6	10.5	10.8
Men	94.0	90.1	84.9	84.6	87.0	90.4	89.5	89.2

1/ First professional degrees include such degrees as M.D., D.D.S., LL.B., B.D., M.L.S., and M.S.W.

Source: See page 19.

Table 6.--Earned Bachelor's and First Professional Degrees 1/ Conferred, by Sex, 1961-65

Level of degree and sex	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	Number				
Bachelor's degrees	365,337	382,822	410,421	460,467	492,984
Women	141,910	154,377	171,313	197,346	213,207
Men	223,427	228,445	239,108	263,121	279,777
First professional degrees	36,447	37,663	40,171	41,637	45,946
Women	3,974	4,093	4,529	4,945	6,053
Men	32,473	33,570	35,642	36,692	39,893
	Percent Distribution				
Bachelor's degrees	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Women	38.8	40.3	41.7	42.9	43.2
Men	61.2	59.7	58.3	57.1	56.8
First professional degrees	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Women	10.9	10.9	11.3	11.9	13.2
Men	89.1	89.1	88.7	88.1	86.8

1/ Bachelor's degrees requiring 4 but less than 5 years of college education and first professional degrees requiring 5 years or more.

Source: See page 19.

Table 7.--Labor Force Participation Rates of Women, by Years of School Completed and Age, March 1966
(Women 18 years of age and over)

Years of school completed	Total	18 and 19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over	Age groups 18-64 years	18-24 years	35-64 years
Total	40.0	45.6	50.1	39.0	46.4	51.1	41.3	10.4	45.4	48.6	46.6
Elementary school:											
Less than 8 years 1/	24.4	2/20.5	25.4	30.5	43.2	38.3	30.1	7.3	35.2	24.0	36.2
Less than 5 years 1/	17.4	--	2/15.6	16.0	30.6	34.7	27.3	6.8	28.8	2/11.7	30.2
5-7 years	28.0	2/25.4	28.8	35.9	48.4	39.8	31.4	7.9	37.7	27.5	38.5
8 years	30.3	2/48.4	26.4	37.4	45.2	45.6	37.1	7.5	40.7	32.4	42.0
High school:											
1-3 years	37.7	32.3	30.4	35.9	45.5	50.9	40.7	11.9	41.0	31.3	46.2
4 years	46.3	57.2	55.6	38.5	47.9	54.1	45.3	14.6	48.4	56.2	49.5
College:											
1-3 years	42.9	32.7	53.3	38.6	42.3	52.8	48.5	15.3	46.0	48.4	47.5
4 years	51.7	--	75.5	50.1	44.1	62.7	57.1	16.9	55.5	75.7	53.5
5 years or more	68.4	--	2/81.8	63.5	66.3	85.0	75.3	33.8	72.4	2/81.8	75.3
Median school years completed	12.3	12.4	12.7	12.5	12.3	12.2	11.6	10.4	12.3	12.6	12.2

1/ Includes women reporting no school years completed.
2/ Base is less than 100,000.

Source: See page 19.

Table 8.--Labor Force Participation Rates of Women, by Age and Years of School Completed, October 1952 and March 1957, 1962, and 1966 (Women 18 years of age and over)

Age, month, and year	Years of school completed							
		Elementary school			High school		College	
	Total	Less than 5 years 1/	5-7 years	8 years	1-3 years	4 years	1-3 years	4 years or more
Total								
March 1966	40.0	17.4	28.0	30.3	37.7	46.3	42.9	55.9
March 1962	38.1	19.5	27.8	30.1	37.8	43.2	41.8	57.3
March 1957	36.6	22.0	28.7	31.5	35.6	41.3	42.0	55.3
October 1952	35.6	27.7	27.5	31.2	35.2	40.7	37.5	50.2
18-24 years								
March 1966	48.6	2/11.7	27.5	32.4	31.3	56.2	48.4	76.3
March 1962	45.3	2/17.5	32.3	32.9	33.1	52.0	43.7	79.5
March 1957	45.5	2/22.0	33.7	33.8	33.5	53.7	45.1	76.1
October 1952	46.9	38.6	38.2	36.9	35.7	54.7	38.9	77.4
25-34 years								
March 1966	39.0	16.0	35.9	37.4	35.9	38.5	38.6	52.8
March 1962	36.7	27.4	29.6	32.3	35.2	36.3	38.6	49.1
March 1957	34.8	24.3	31.9	34.8	34.0	33.0	37.8	50.8
October 1952	36.3	39.2	33.1	36.9	36.2	35.5	36.1	43.4
35-44 years								
March 1966	46.4	30.6	48.4	45.2	45.5	47.9	42.3	49.6
March 1962	44.1	35.4	40.7	41.3	43.9	44.4	41.9	57.7
March 1957	42.6	39.3	40.7	40.7	41.4	42.7	40.1	54.1
October 1952	40.7	43.4	35.8	39.0	40.4	41.9	37.3	51.8
45-64 years								
March 1966	46.8	30.3	35.3	41.0	46.7	51.0	51.0	67.1
March 1962	45.1	31.2	36.1	39.0	44.7	50.2	51.3	68.7
March 1957	41.1	30.9	32.4	37.2	40.5	46.7	51.1	62.1
October 1952	36.6	35.0	30.6	34.3	34.7	39.2	44.1	57.6
65 years and over								
March 1966	10.4	6.8	7.9	7.5	11.9	14.6	15.3	21.9
March 1962	10.7	5.2	8.9	9.9	16.5	12.1	16.4	17.9
March 1957	11.5	6.9	9.7	11.7	11.6	16.4	16.2	22.6
October 1952	10.2	7.8	7.7	9.1	14.8	12.6	13.6	18.6

1/ Includes women reporting no school years completed.
2/ Base is less than 100,000.

Source: See page 19.

Chart and Table Sources

Chart A. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education: Digest of Educational Statistics, 1966.

Chart B. For 1900-40, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1957; for 1950 and 1960, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education: Earned Degrees Conferred, 1962-63, Bachelor's and Higher Degrees, Circular 777; for 1965, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education: Summary Report on Bachelor's and Higher Degrees Conferred During the Year 1964-65.

Chart C. Ibid.

Chart D. Manpower Report of the President and A Report on Manpower Requirements, Resources, Utilization, and Training, by the U.S. Department of Labor, April 1967.

Table 1. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: for April 1940, 1960 U.S. Census of Population, Detailed Characteristics, U.S. Summary, PC(1)--1D; for April 1947 to March 1966, Current Population Reports, P-20, Nos. 45, 77, 99, 121, 138, and 158.

Table 2. Same as Chart A.

Table 3. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education: Digest of Educational Statistics, 1965 and 1966, and Opening Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1965.

Table 4. Same as Chart B.

Table 5. Ibid.

Table 6. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education: Earned Degrees Conferred, 1963-64 and Summary Report on Bachelor's and Higher Degrees Conferred During the Year 1964-65.

Table 7. Same as Chart D.

Table 8. For October 1952 and March 1957, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports, P-50, Nos. 49 and 78; for March 1962, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: Special Labor Force Report No. 30; for March 1966, Manpower Report of the President and A Report on Manpower Requirements, Resources, Utilization, and Training, by the U.S. Department of Labor, April 1967.

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